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Dr. Wertenbaker's monograph is a valuable contribution to the interesting history of Virginia, a subject on which his knowledge is at once ample and accurate. It is only when he passes the limits of the Old Dominion that he occasionally slips. A title descriptive of the contents of this book would be *Virginia to the Revolution of 1688*, for Mary, who was queen regnant, as well as her sister Anne were Stuart sovereigns. This study, which has little to say of Virginia under William and Mary, gives the reader no information concerning colonial happenings under Queen Anne.

CHARLES H. MCCARTHY.

A History of Spain. Founded on the *Historia de España y de la civilización española* of Rafael Altamira. By Charles E. Chapman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in the University of California. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1918. Pp. xv+559.

The fast-developing interest in things Spanish and Spanish-American, one aspect of which is to be observed in the vastly increased classes in Spanish in American schools and colleges—in great measure a mushroom growth, artificially “forced” by a dollars-and-cents, non-cultural stimulus, but at bottom sound and lasting—has had its effect in the world of scholarship as well, if one is to judge by such recent publications as Dr. Coester's invaluable *History of Spanish-American Literature*, Professor Merriman's *The Rise of the Spanish Empire in the Old World and in the New* (of which two of the projected four volumes have appeared), and the present useful work, which the author characterizes as “an attempt to give in one volume the main features of Spanish history from the standpoint of America.”

With commendable straightforwardness Professor Chapman not only acknowledges his indebtedness to the monumental work of that master historian of Spain Rafael Altamira y Crevea (*Historia de España y de la civilización española*, 4 vols., Barcelona, 1900–1911), as he was of course bound to do, but in his sub-title announces his book as “founded” thereon, a praiseworthy mark of honesty and modesty, but one which nevertheless does not do full justice to his own contribution. Not only has he had to condense Altamira's materials within a compass only one-fifth

as great, but in addition he has based one entire chapter (Chap. XXXII, dealing with the reign of Charles III) on his own researches, while for the period since 1808 he has been compelled to rely entirely on sources other than Altamira, and in the last chapter, that on contemporary Spain, has given the fruits of his own studies and observations during a residence of some years in that country. All this is pointed out, with equal modesty, by Sr. Altamira himself in the laudatory introduction that he has written for the book. The general impression that one gains from this first insight is that the work is to be distinguished by fairness, scholarliness, dignity, and honesty, an impression which closer examination seems to bear out.

As intimated above, the book is primarily intended for American readers (in both continents) and Dr. Chapman has borne in mind throughout that those features of Spanish history that directly or indirectly have affected our own history and that of our sister nations of the South are naturally of paramount interest. Accordingly, the place of Spain in general European history is given relatively little space, emphasis being laid on the growth of Spanish civilization and the development of Spanish institutions, with their ultimate transfer to the Americas kept constantly in view, while more than half the volume is devoted to the years 1479 to 1808, the three centuries from the sixteenth to the nineteenth being especially singled out in this way not only because they are the period of the transmission of Spanish civilization to the Americas, but also because the Spanish institutions that affected the colonies at all did so in the form that they acquired at that time. This is stated in the author's preface, and in practically these words.

Something has been said of the importance given to the growth of Spanish civilization and the development of Spanish institutions. This is a modern history, and as such is concerned with particular personages, dates, and events only in so far as they serve as pegs (the author's own term) upon which to hang the study of the development of civilization. The modern historiographer is interested primarily in causes and effects, in the investigation of those great underlying conditions—social, economic, intellectual, and religious, as well as political—which are the soul of history, which *are* history in the modern philo-

sophic sense. An understanding of these conditions forms the background upon which dates and names and events stand out in their proper light, and it is just as essential to a real comprehension of their relative and comparative significance as the stage and setting are to the actor; without it there could be no historical actors, no action. In this instance, these underlying conditions were in a constant state of change and flux, and the author has treated Spanish institutions "not as static (which they never were) but in process of evolution, from period to period." Minor events and personages of lesser importance have not been referred to except cumulatively, in certain cases, for purposes of illustration or emphasis. The account is, moreover, topically arranged, so that recourse may be had to appropriate chapters for the study of any particular feature (social, economic, etc.) of Spanish history for any given period, while in some cases chapters are so divided topically as to permit investigation of individual institutions or of conditions in the various component parts of the country.

A cursory examination of the chapter headings will illustrate the system which the author has followed. For example, Chapter VII discusses "The Era of the Spanish Crusades (1031-1276)" from the narrative point of view, while Chapter VIII treats "Social and Political Organization in Spain (1031-1276)" and Chapter IX "Material and Intellectual Progress in Spain (1031-1276)." Each of these chapters is sub-divided under the headings "Moslem Spain," "León and Castile," "Aragon Proper," "Catalonia," "Valencia," "Balearic Islands," and "Navarre." As a further illustration, one notes that Chapter X takes up "Development toward National Unity: Castile (1252-1479)," Chapter XI "Development toward National Unity: Aragon (1276-1379)," while Chapter XII discusses "Social Organization in Spain (1252-1479)," Chapter XIII "The Castilian State (1252-1479)," Chapter XIV "The Aragonese State (1276-1479)," Chapter XV "Economic Organization in Spain (1252-1479)," Chapter XVI "Intellectual Progress in Spain (1252-1479)," and Chapter XVII "Institutions of Outlying Spanish States (1252-1479)."

Similarly, for the "Era of the Catholic Kings (1479-1517)," Chapter XVIII is concerned with political history, while Chapters XIX, XX, and XXI discuss respectively "Social Reforms,"

"Political Reforms," and "Material and Intellectual Progress" during that important period. The same plan is followed for the period 1516-1700 (Chaps. XXV-XXX) and for the period 1700-1808 (Chaps. XXXIV-XXXVIII), in each case separate chapters being assigned to political institutions, economic factors, religious conditions, and intellectual activities (education, philosophy, history, science, literature, art, etc.).

The value of this arrangement is obvious, especially when it accompanies adequate editorial apparatus such as Dr. Chapman has provided. This includes a thorough index, a marginal gloss which serves as running commentary on the text, and an extended (but select) bibliography of works in English dealing with the general history of Spain, with special periods, or with travel and description. A general map of Spain and a special map illustrating the development toward national unity (910-1492) add to the utility of the volume.

In discussing a work of this nature it is of course hopeless to attempt to signalize particular features in any great detail. The book is general in character, a handbook of Spanish history summarizing the results of research upon particular aspects and periods rather than a volume of original material. It is not written primarily for the specialist, who can read Altamira or, indeed, the original documents for himself; and only the specialist is seriously interested in those matters of minor detail, such as the solution of knotty problems by the application of modern research methods, points which are the joy and zest of the scholar's life but not of especial moment to the ordinary student or that kind friend of the overworked reviewer—the "general reader." It is worth while, however, to mention a few of the features that seem worthy of particular notice, without prejudice to the many others of equal interest that the book undoubtedly contains. First, as to matters of religious controversy: the Church has played a great part throughout Spanish history, and some of her noblest names are Spanish. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Church is frequently mentioned in the book; indeed, two entire chapters are devoted to her relations with the state. Dr. Chapman is a scholar, and has a scholar's respect for truth. His treatment of matters of a controversial nature is impartial and restrained. This is especially noticeable in the

discussion of the Inquisition, that bugbear of the older school of historians. Throughout, Dr. Chapman lays stress upon the semi-political character of the Inquisition. For example, on page 311, he says, "In fact the Inquisition was virtually an instrument of the kings, who did not hesitate to direct its action as if it were legally subject to them," pointing to its trial of St. Ignatius and Santa Teresa, and the fact that Bartolomé Carranza, Archbishop of Toledo, was only saved from it by Pope Pius IV (p. 307). Reference is frequently made to the opposition to some of the activities of the Inquisition on the part of the clergy and hierarchy, as in the Netherlands (p. 250), where attention is called in a striking way to the opposition of the "nobles and clergy alike" to the introduction of the Inquisition, and emphasis is laid on the fact that the early leaders of the revolt in the Netherlands were Catholics, many of them members of the clergy, and that the hotbed of rebellion was the Catholic south rather than the Protestant north. So much for Professor Chapman's fairness and impartiality on these delicate questions.

Other features of marked interest are the sympathetic treatment of modern Spain, in which the author shows common sense and much frankness, and the surprisingly competent chapters on the Golden Age in Spain (education, science, literature, and art), which would do credit to a Fitzmaurice-Kelly. A small point, but one which shows Dr. Chapman's scholarly accuracy, is his consistent use of "Moslem," the comprehensive term, for the commonly employed 'Moor,' which does not include the Arabs, who played a far more important role in the development of Spanish culture.

The style of the book, while not noteworthy as an exercise in English (that would be asking too much), is clear, straightforward, and interesting. The volume is free from misprints, no small achievement considering the many Spanish names and the perverseness of compositors, an evidence of the author's painstaking care in reading the proofs. It is to be hoped that Professor Chapman will soon be able to give us the corresponding volume on Spanish-America that he half promises in his preface.

H. G. DOYLE.
